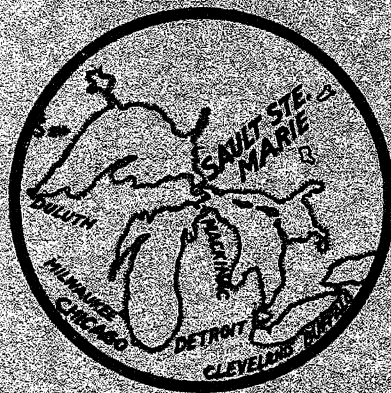


EC

2

8256.5

C541



**SAULT  
SAINTE  
MARIE**



# Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan

The County Seat of Chippewa County

POPULATION 14,500

## SAULT STE. MARIE HAS

1 Daily Newspaper  
2 Weekly Newspapers  
15 Passenger Steamship Lines  
4 Steam Railway Lines  
4 Government Buildings  
5 Charitable Institutions  
3 Banks  
1 Building and Loan Association

8 Miles Street Railway  
4 Hotels  
12 Churches  
12 Educational Institutions  
10 Wholesale Houses  
20 Miles of Sewer  
50 Miles of Traveled Streets  
29 Miles of Water Mains

12 Factories  
U. S. Military Post, Fort Brady  
U. S. and Municipal Parks—200 acres  
Arable Land Adjacent to City—800,000 acres  
Bank Clearances, 1920—\$10,000,000.00  
Customs, 1920—\$21,331,840.00  
Property Assessment, 1920—\$15,510,382.00

Total number Passengers Entering U. S. via the Soo, 1920—250,000.

P. O. Receipts, 1920—\$44,281.55

Power Developed and Used, 45,000 H. P.

Surplus Power Available for Immediate Use, 13,500 H. P.

## Historical Sketch

**T**HE City of Sault Ste. Marie occupies a strategic site, surrounded by native resources, which should mean the making of a metropolis. Even the savages recognized this fact, for long before a white man ever heard of America the Indians maintained one of their largest villages at this point and the first explorer found natives to the number of over 2,000 domiciled here as early as 1634.

In 1668 the first attempt was made to establish a permanent white settlement at the Falls of St. Mary and in the 17th and 18th century this small beginning became commercially important through the activities of the American Fur Company on the American side of the river and the Hudson Bay Company on the Canadian side.

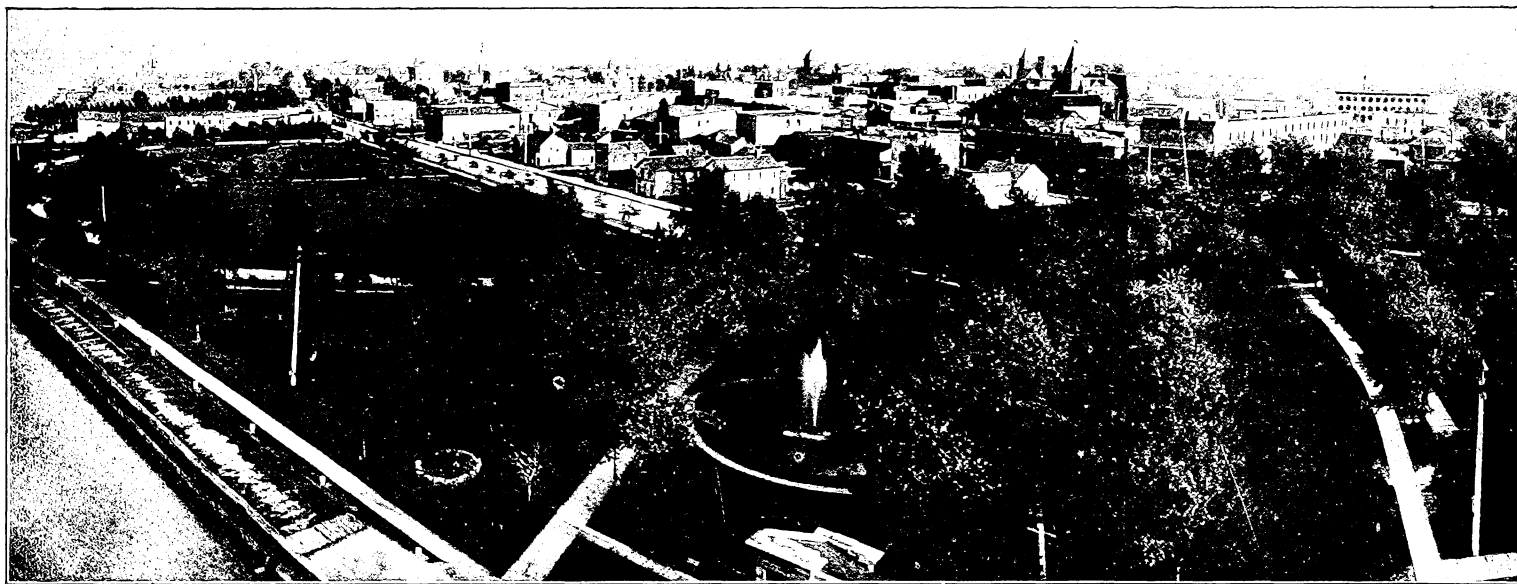
About 1845 a treaty was made with Chippewa, Menominee and Ottawa tribes whereby all Indian titles to lands were extinguished and permits were issued to locate land and explore for minerals. In 1846 a land office was established at the Soo, and this brought in homesteaders, land buyers and settlers. Located at the gateway of Lake Superior, a point where navigation was interrupted by the Falls of St. Mary, this city was a busy place during the season of navigation as everything was unloaded from vessels to reload above or below the falls. The Soo was already beginning to profit by the development of the iron and copper mines to the West and the volume of

the Upper Lake traffic finally increased to such an extent that a canal and locks were planned by the State of Michigan and the first State Lock and Canal was opened to navigation in 1855. This State Lock was taken over by the United States Government and later rebuilt into what is now known as the Poe Lock. The Weitzel Lock was the first Government Lock built and was open to navigation in 1881. The Weitzel Lock was practically the beginning of the great canal development at Le Saut de Sainte Marie, costing in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000 and which today together with the St. Marys River constitutes the greatest inland waterway in the world.

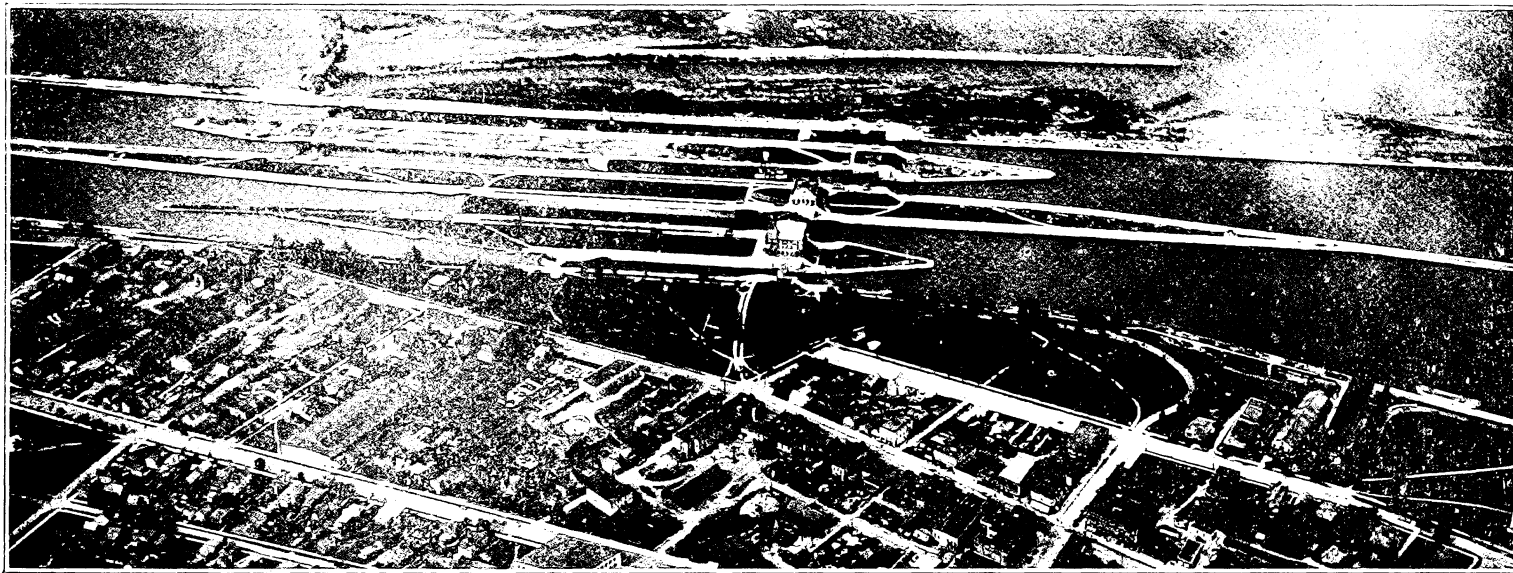
Sault Ste. Marie is one of the oldest points of settlement in the United States and one of the most interesting cities in America. Its wonderful climate has made it the most popular of the northern resorts. The chief attraction to the tourist is the locks, one of the wonders of America and their operation should be seen and known to every tourist whose slogan is "See America First."

Sault Ste. Marie is conveniently accessible from every part of the United States and Canada, being served by three trunk line railways and being a port of call for every passenger steamship line of importance on the Great Lakes. Sault Ste. Marie is the Northern Terminus of the Dixie Highway and excellent roads provide comfortable automobile travel from the east, south and west.

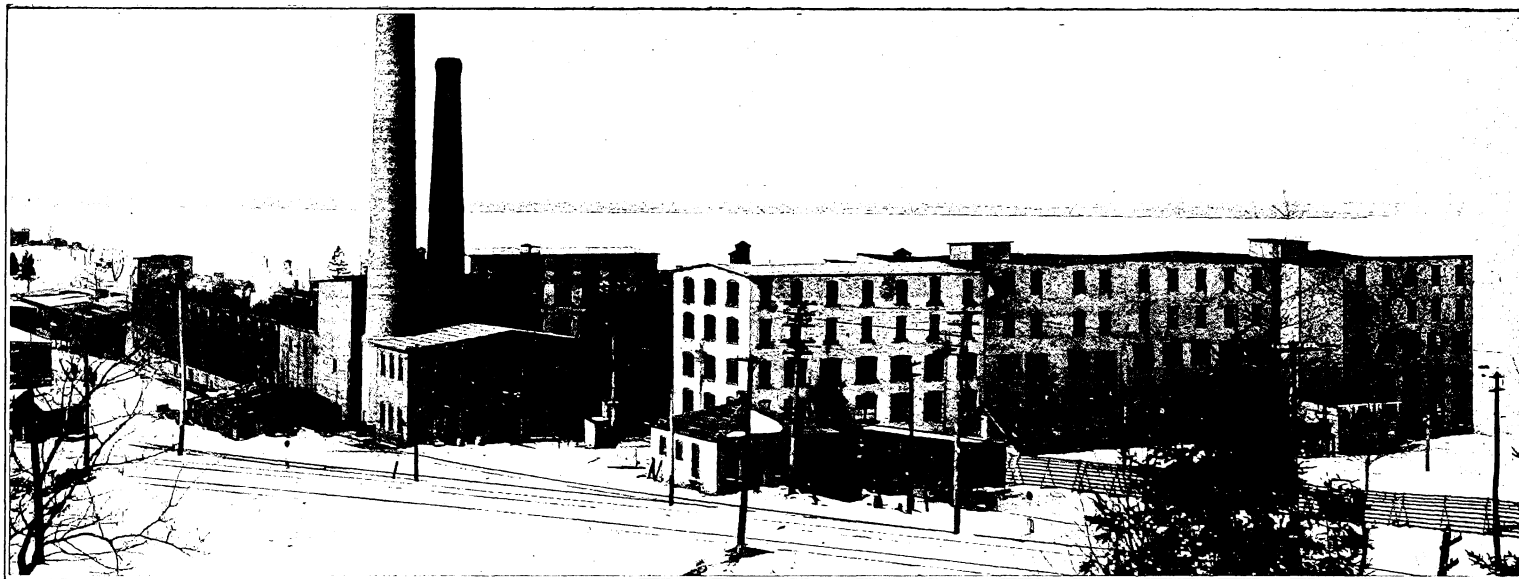




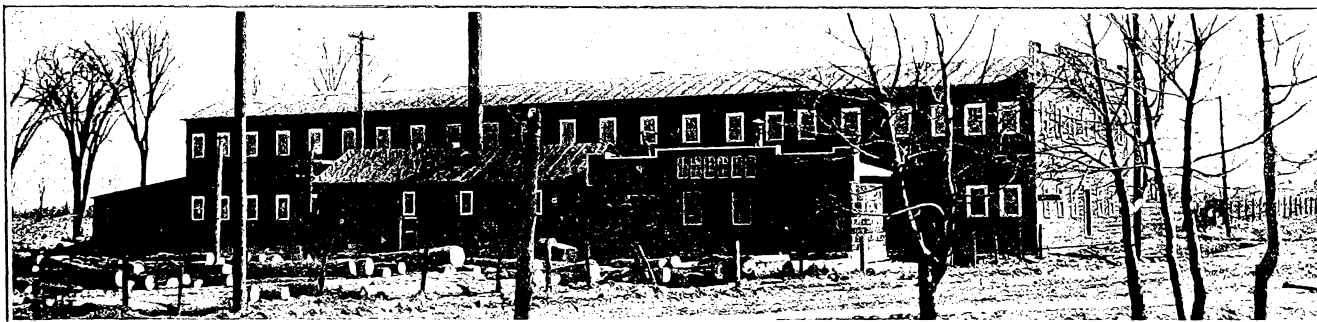
Birdseye View of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan—Government Park in the foreground.



Aeroplane photograph showing the Soo Locks, the Rapids and portions of the American and Canadian Soo. *Copyright A. E. Young  
Soo, Mich.*



Northwestern Leather Company employs 500 men. Annual pay roll, \$700,000. Produces 1,000,000 sides grain leather and 800,000 sides of split leather annually



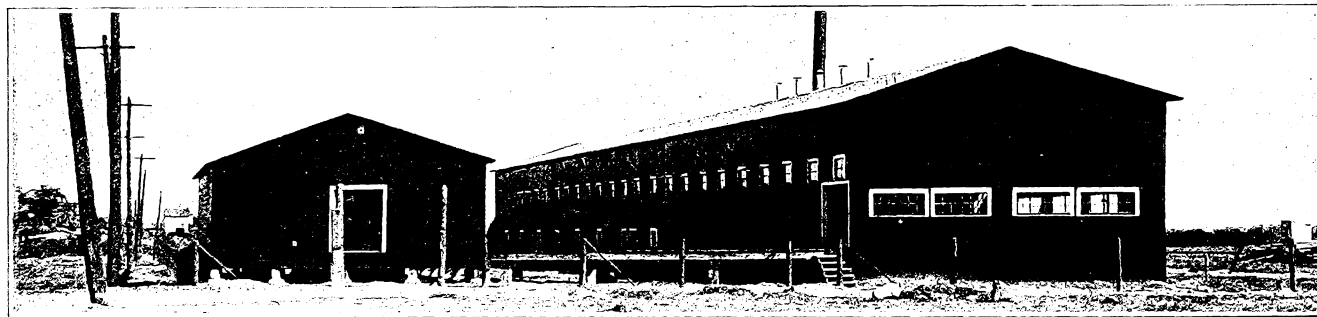
## **SOO HANDLE AND ENAMELING COMPANY**

Enamelled handles and wood turnings of every description. Capacity 200,000 pieces per day.

---

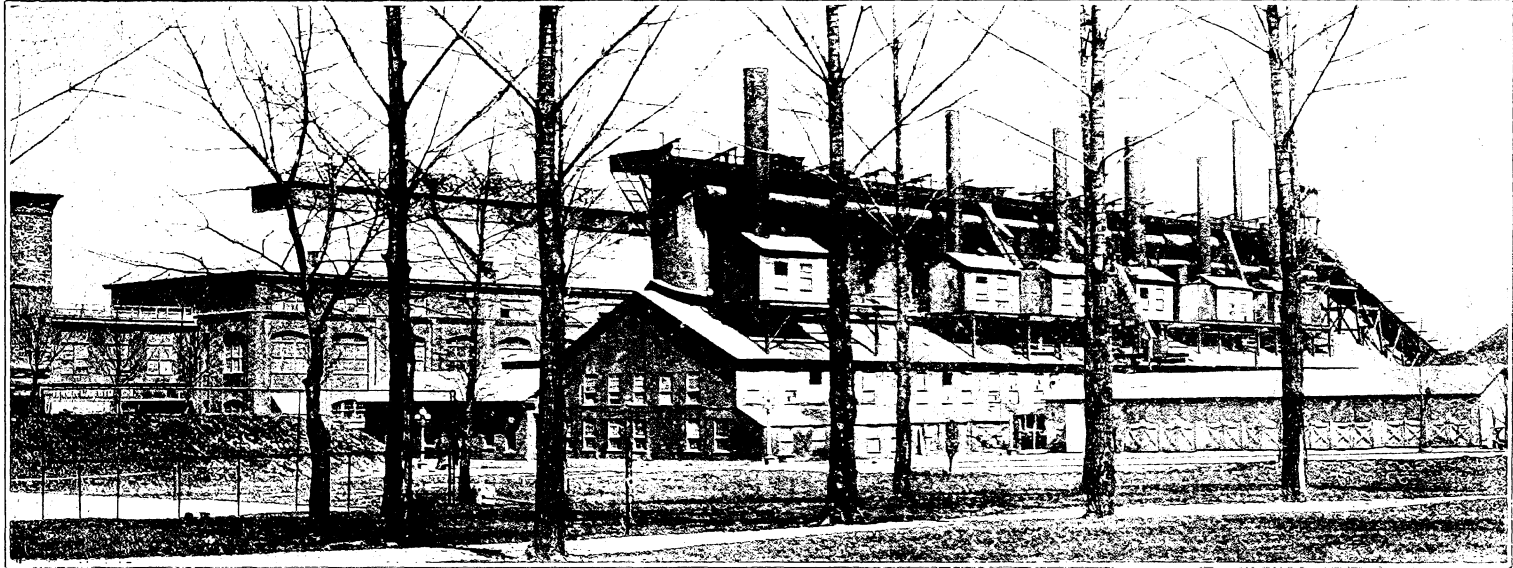
Sault Ste. Marie is the center of the largest standing forest of hardwood in America and offers to manufacturers of forest product the economic advantages of abundant raw material, cheap electric power and both lake and rail transportation. Both plants pictured on this page are new, commencing operations in 1920.

---



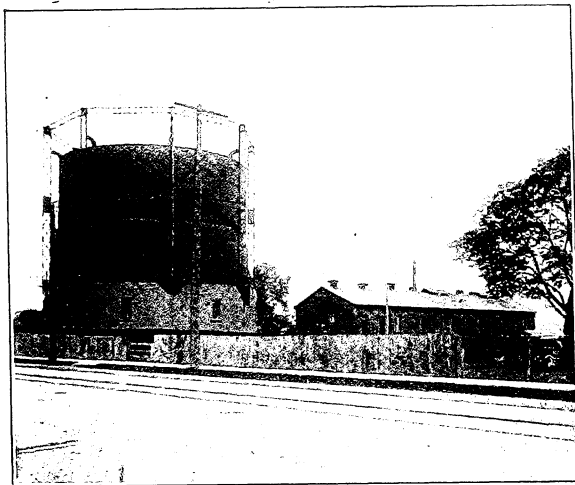
## **B. E. JONES HANDLE CO.**

Output 2,000,000 handles per year. Annual payroll \$25,000,00.



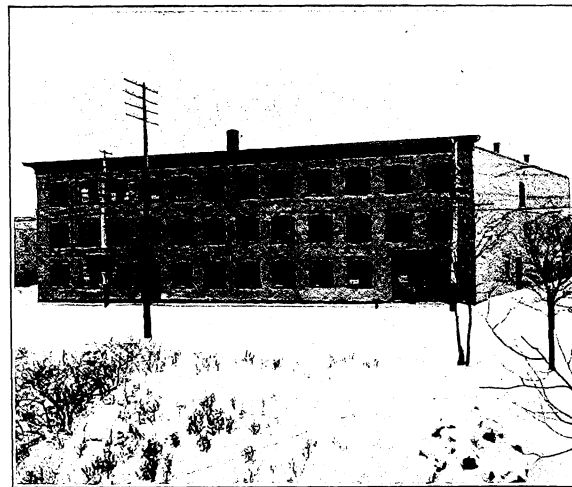
The Union Carbide Company, using power developed by the Michigan Northern Power Company. It is the largest plant of its kind in America and one of the most modern in the world.





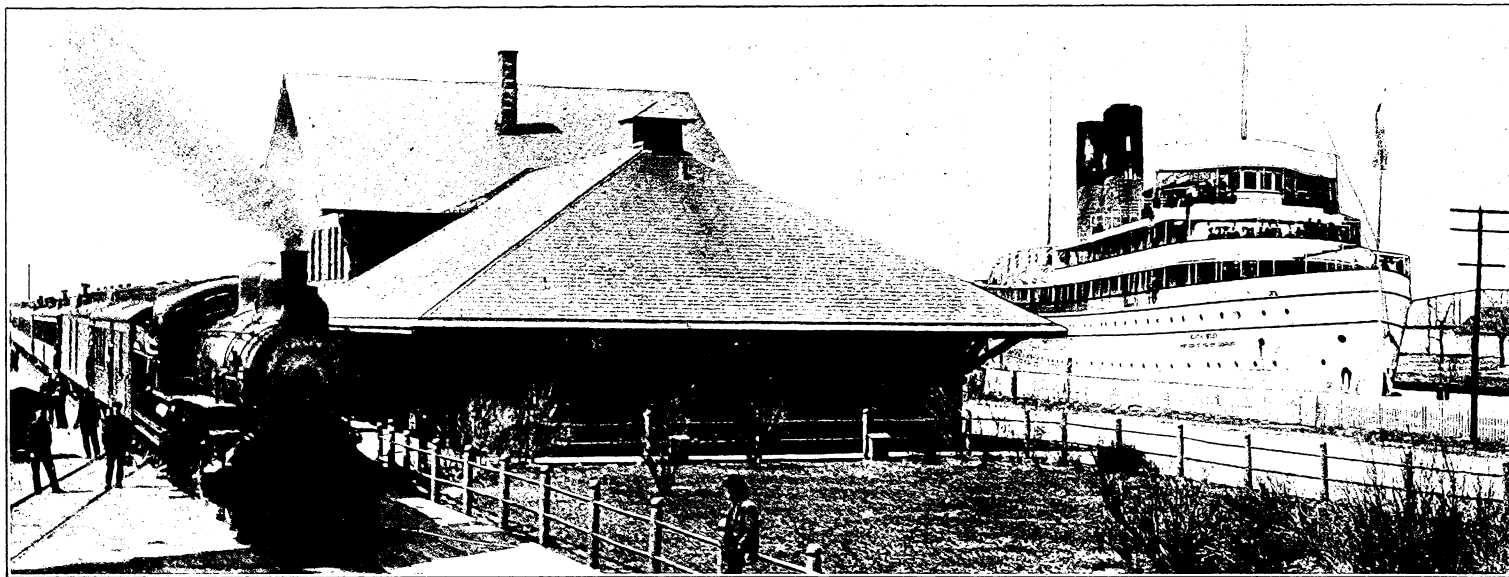
**Sault Ste. Marie Gas & Electric Company**

Annual capacity 75,000,000 feet. Employs 12 men; annual pay roll, \$19,000.00. This company is prepared to make low and attractive rate for gas to manufacturing industries.



**Soo Woolen Mills.**

The pioneer woolen mill of the north. This plant is being constantly enlarged to utilize the increasing wool supply available from the growing sheep industry in Cloverland. This plant employs at the present time 100 persons.



Sault Ste. Marie is served by four lines of railroad—Soo Line, Canadian Pacific, Duluth South Shore & Atlantic, and the Algoma Central—and is a port of call for every important line of steamships sailing the Great Lakes

### **POST OFFICE**

For year ending December 31, 1920

Total Receipts, \$44,281.55.      Cost of Operation \$30,610.03

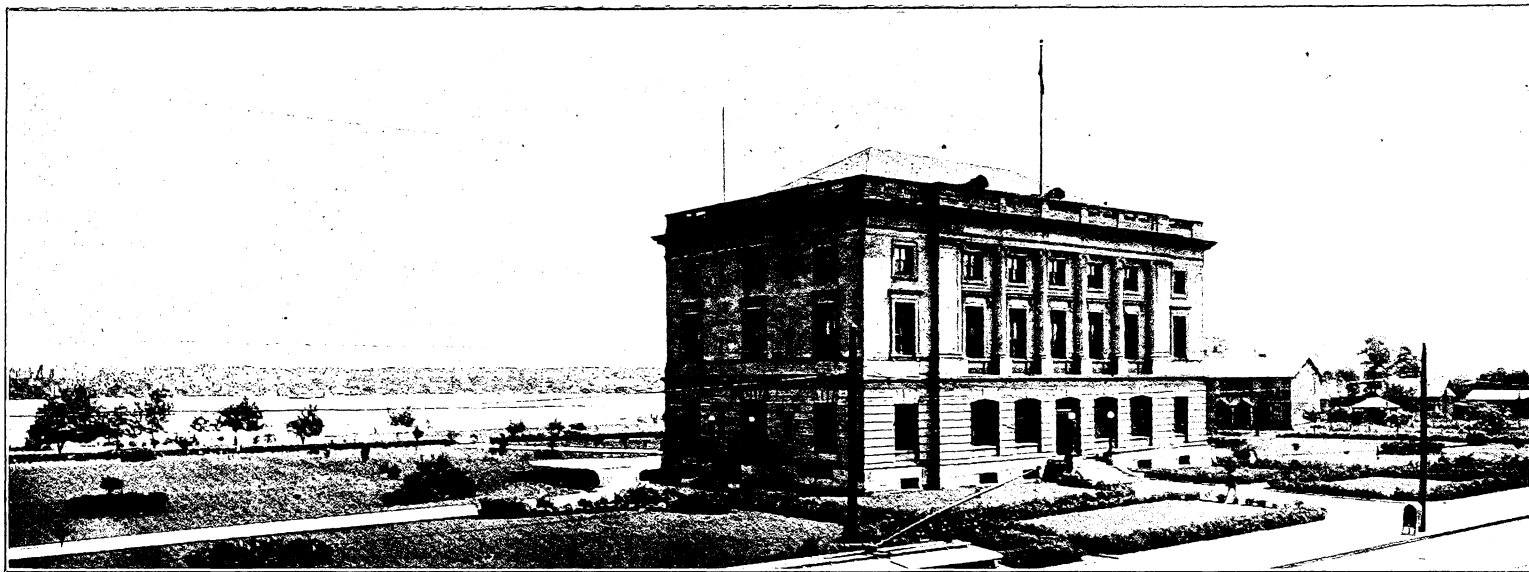
Employs 20 Persons

### **IMMIGRATION SERVICE**

This department has charge of all immigration matters arising in the Upper Peninsula west to Duluth, South to Alpena, and southwest to Grand Rapids. Total number of passengers entering U. S. via the Soo over 250,000 annually. Ten employees, annual pay roll of \$20,000.00.

### **CUSTOMS SERVICE**

Value of Imports for fiscal year ending June 30th, 1921, \$10,662,849. Value of Exports for fiscal year ending June 30th, 1921, \$10,663,991. Eighteen Employees, annual pay roll of \$23,656.50.



U. S. Government Building, containing Postoffice, Immigration Department, Customs Department Offices, and Federal Court Rooms,

# The Greatest Locks in the World

---

**T**HE commerce to and from Lake Superior during the navigation season of 8 months in 1920 amounted to 79,282,496 net tons, which is more than three times the traffic through the Suez Canal, or more than six times the traffic of the Panama Canal. The freight traffic passing the Soo Locks during the month of October, 1920, amounted to 13,000,299 tons, which exceeds the traffic of the Panama Canal for the entire year 1920. Single cargoes of more than 15,000 tons each are frequently carried by 600-foot steamers. During the season of 1920 the average number of vessels passing the locks was 75 per day, or one passage every 19 minutes.

The movement of freight from Lake Superior, previous to 1855, when the State lock opened, was entirely by boat to Sault Ste. Marie, where the cargoes were unloaded, portaged for one mile and reloaded aboard boats. In 1851 about 12,600 tons passed over the tramway portage.

The State of Michigan constructed the first ship canal in 1853-55 which had two locks arranged in tandem, each with a lift of 9 feet. Then came the Weitzel lock, 515 feet long, completed by the United States in 1881 and in that year control passed from the State to the National Government.

A number of nationally prominent engineers visiting the Weitzel

lock, about this time, expressed their opinion that it would be large enough to handle the biggest boats that ever would be built on the lakes. What the engineers thought 50 years ago has been disproved to the extent that nearly 20 per cent of the lake freighters exceed in length the Weitzel lock and nearly all have greater draft than the Weitzel lock will accommodate.

In 1887 the second or Poe lock was started with a length of 800 feet and a width of 100 feet. This lock, completed in 1896, cost \$3,000,000. When this lock was projected it was thought it would be big enough to accommodate in one locking four of the largest lake freighters that would be built on the lakes. A short time after its completion the increased size of vessels was such that only one of the largest class could be locked at a time.

In 1908 work on a new canal and third lock was commenced, and it was completed in 1914 at a cost of \$5,000,000. A fourth lock of same dimensions as the Third, 1,350 feet long and 80 feet wide, with draft of 24½ feet was completed in 1919. The estimated cost of the Fourth lock is \$3,000,000.

The cost of operating and care of the canals has grown from \$25,000, in 1882, to \$164,000, in 1920, but this cost amounts to less than three mills per ton of freight.



The Weitzel Lock

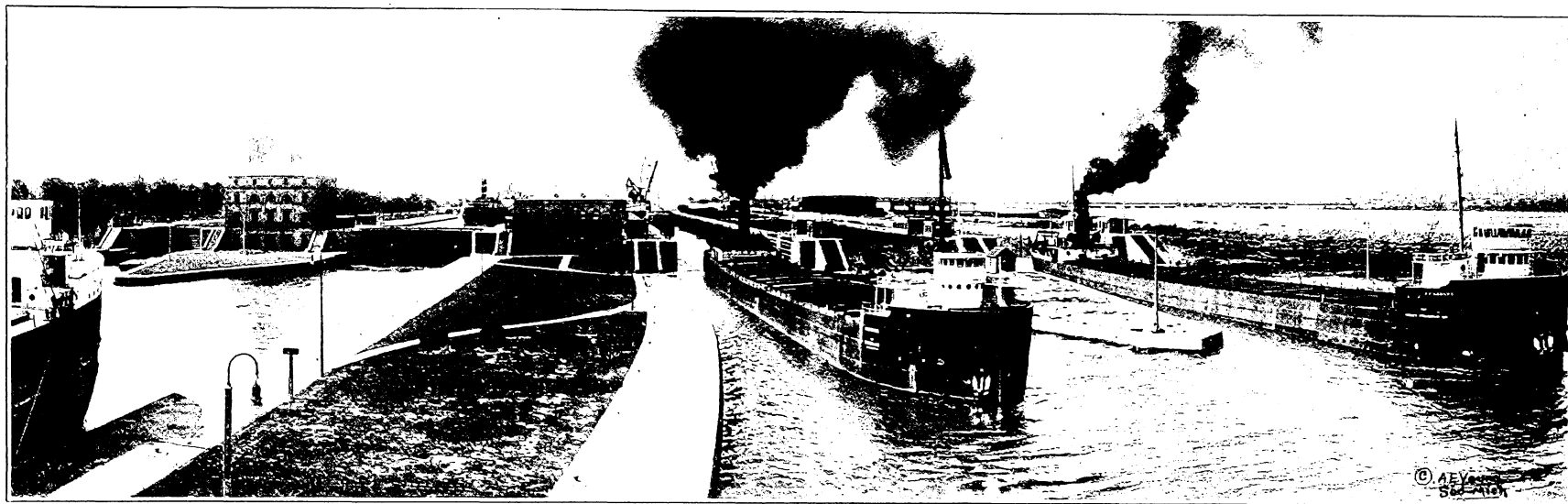
The Poe Lock

The Davis Lock

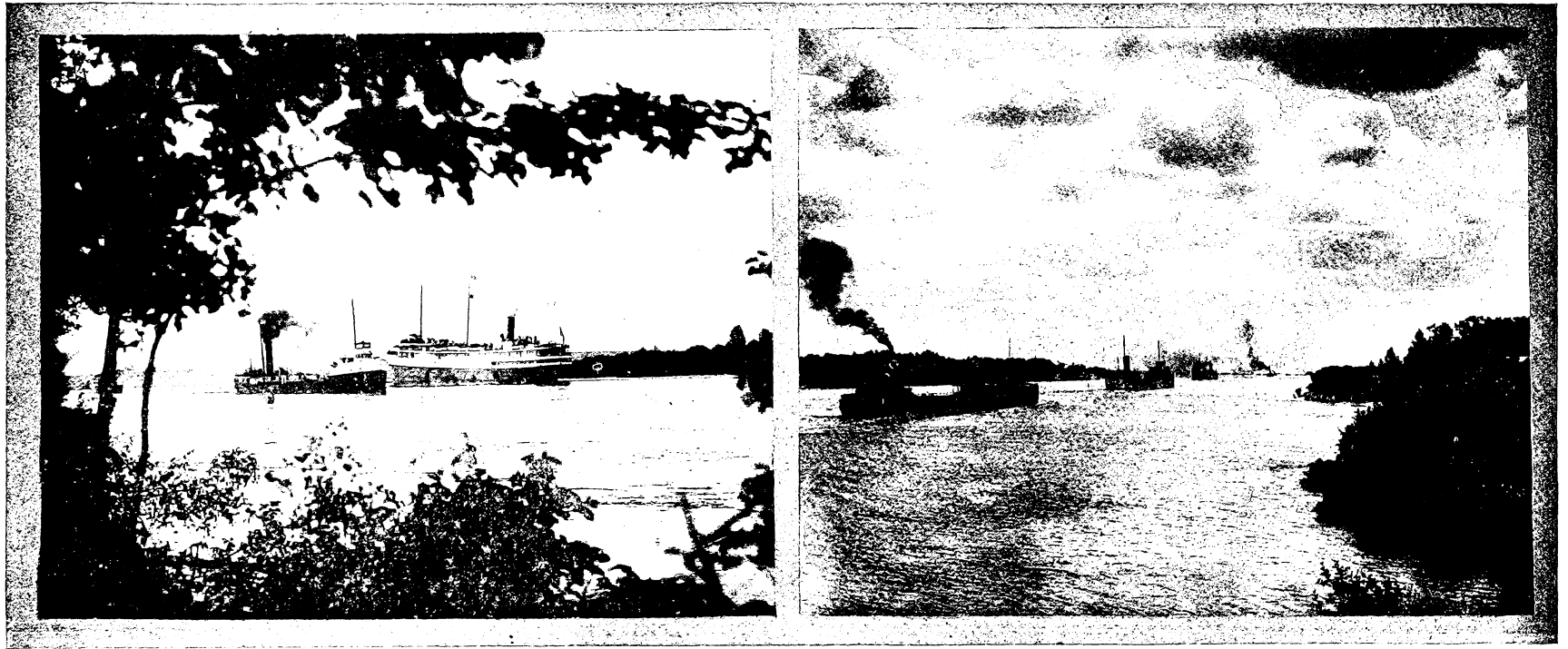
The Sabin Lock

Rapids

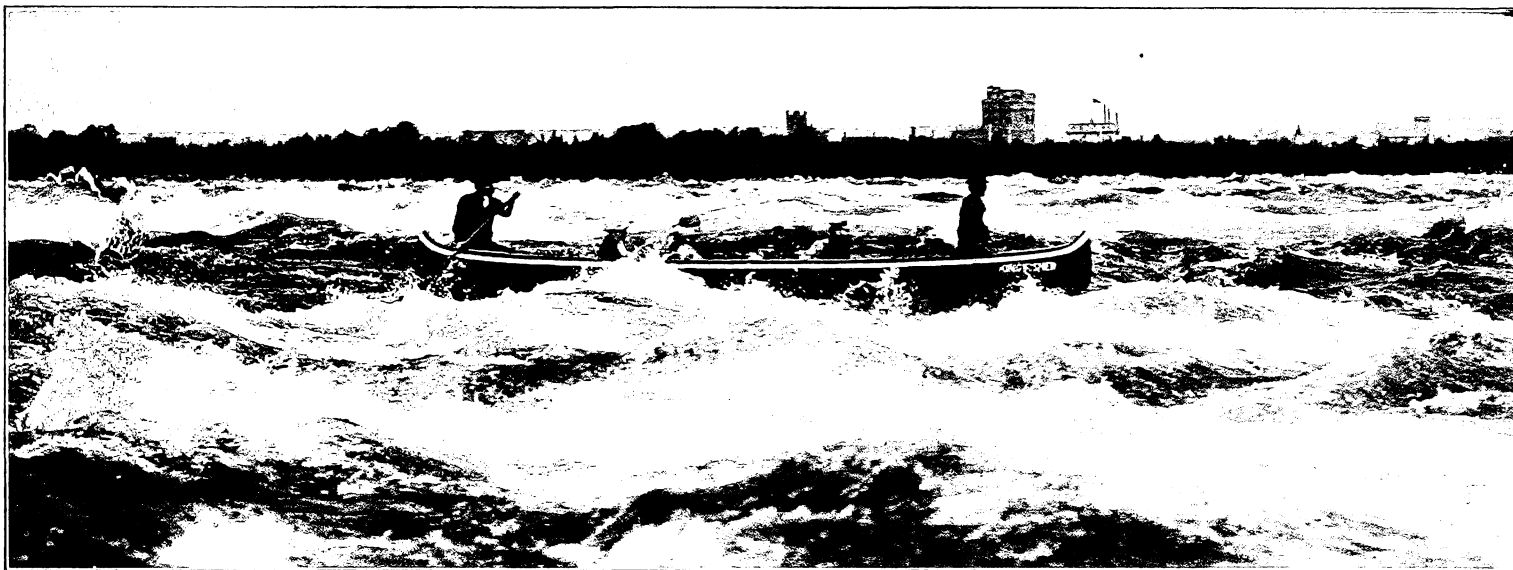
Canadian Lock



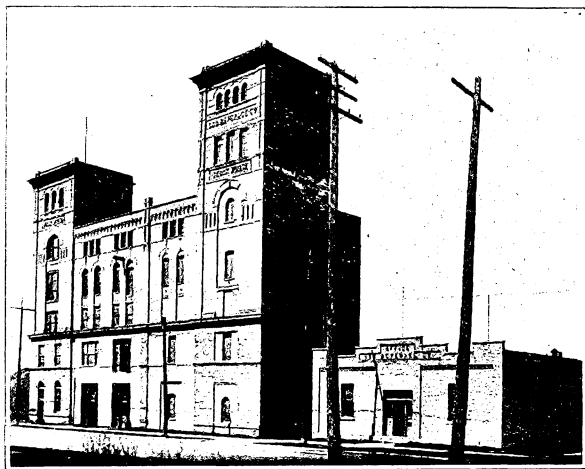
The Weitzel or first lock built by the Federal Government, was completed in 1881. It is 515 feet long. The Poe Lock completed in 1896 is 800 feet long and 100 feet wide. The Davis and Sabin Locks, completed in 1914 and 1919 respectively, are each 1350 feet long and 80 feet wide.



THE BIG CUT OR DREDGED CHANNEL BELOW SAULT SAINTE MARIE.  
The Soo Locks together with the St. Marys River form the greatest inland waterway in the world,

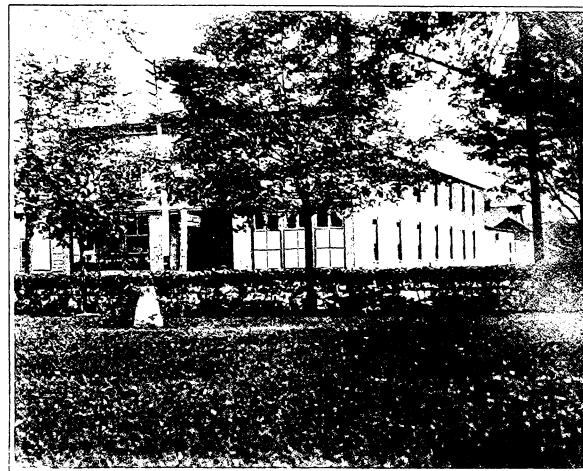


Le Saut de Sainte Marie, the world famous Soo Rapids, capable of developing 160,000 horse-power.



**SOO BEVERAGE COMPANY**

Largest and most complete beverage plant in Northern Michigan. Employs 15 men. Annual payroll over \$15,000.



**CRISP LAUNDRY COMPANY**

Capacity 70,000 pieces daily. Average number of employees 100, with an annual pay roll of \$75,000.00.

### **SOO AUTO AND MACHINE COMPANY**

The largest garage on one floor in the State of Michigan. One of the Soo's six modern and up-to-date garages, with special facilities for the care and repair of tourists' cars.

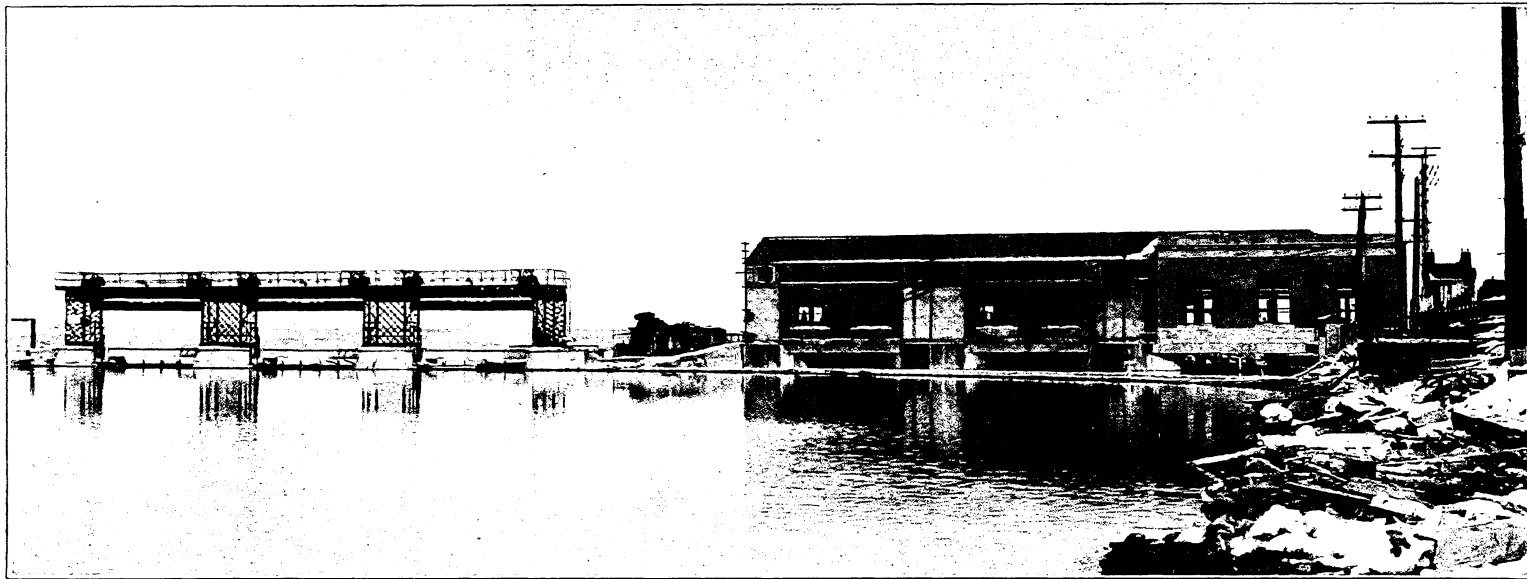


---

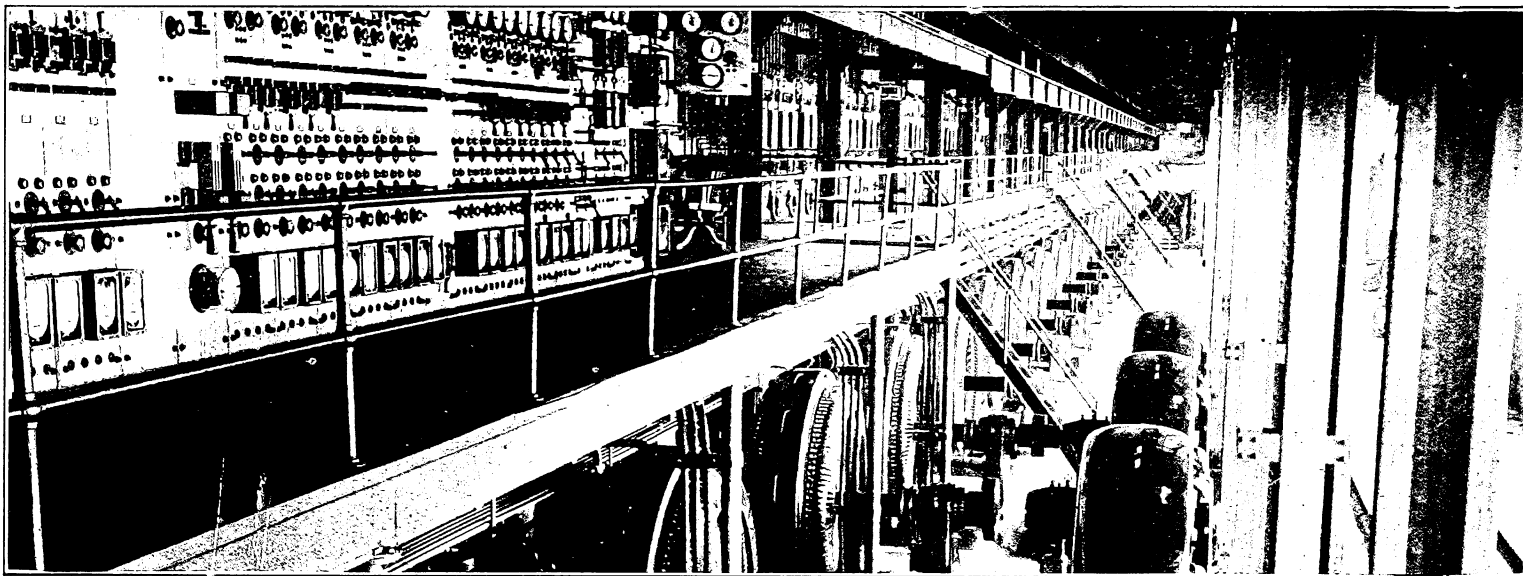
### **HICKLER BROS.**

The largest and most modern machine shop in the Northwest. Marine railway capacity, 1,000 tons. The firm carries a large stock of shipbuilders' materials and chandlery supplies, also operates a new and complete gas engine repair department. Employs 50 men with an annual pay roll of \$56,855.00.





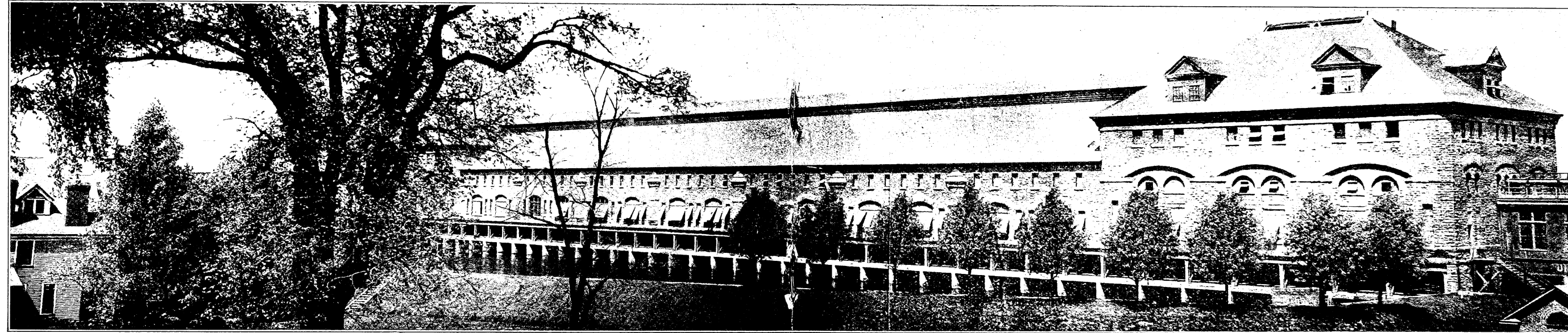
Hydro-Electric plant operated by Edison Sault Electric Company. Capacity approximately 5,500 H. P. Furnishes light for the streets, parks, homes and business places and power for the City Pumping Station and various industries in Sault Ste. Marie and surrounding towns. Could furnish approximately 3,000 H. P. on reasonable notice.



Interior view of the Michigan Northern Power Company power station, showing one-half generator room looking west from the center of gallery.

## EXCEPTIONAL POWER ADVANTAGES HERE

**T**HE Falls of St. Marys, with those of Niagara, enjoy the unusual feature of possessing water power constantly available, twenty-four hours a day and every day in the year. Niagara and the Soo have this great **POWER** advantage. There is now available for manufacturing purposes thousands of horse-power in Sault Ste. Marie, which possesses many other advantages for the manufacturer. We ask you to consider these things, to learn more about them, and to remember that back of Sault Ste. Marie is a wonderful and prosperous farming country.



Power House of the Michigan Northern Power Company, 1340 feet long with a capacity of 45,000 horse-power.  
The Michigan Northern Power Company has approximately one thousand acres of land available for industrial sites. This land has both water front and railway facilities.

## SAULT STE. MARIE OFFERS YOU OPPORTUNITY

**S**AULT STE. MARIE maintains a live and active Civic and Commercial association, the object of which is to promote the welfare of the city with especial reference to its industrial well being. **YOU**, Mr. Prospective Resident of Sault Ste. Marie, and **YOU**, Mr. Manufacturer, who are considering a factory site; and **YOU**, Mr. Farmer, who are looking for a farm; and **YOU**, Mr. Hotel Builder who are seeking for an ideal spot to locate a summer hotel, all of **YOU** are invited to get in touch with this Commercial association.



## A Summer and Winter Resort

---

**B**EFORE the first settlement was made at the Soo, various Indian tribes made annual pilgrimages and camped beside the roaring rapids of the St. Mary's River. Le Saut de Sainte Marie was the Indian annual vacation rendezvous for rest, sociability, health and fishing. Since the advent of the white man, the summer population of the Soo has been measured only by the limit of constantly increasing hotel accommodations. In addition to the paramount resort advantages of pure water, long cool nights and an atmosphere cleaned by the constant breezes blowing over a wide expanse of cold water and an unbroken forest of pine and balsam, the Soo is unique in the variety of entertainment available. The city provides every pleasure associated with a metropolis and the operation of the greatest locks in the world, combined with the constant changing panorama of the passing vessels, serves as an attraction of absorbing interest. Interesting side trips by daily steamers and

launch service both up and down the river provide infinite variety of scenery and the most wonderful outdoor life in America.

The Sault is the gateway of a vast wilderness, and is justly termed a hunter's paradise. The famous rainbow trout fishing in the Soo rapids, the excellent deer hunting and duck shooting of the vicinity, the brook trout fishing of the North Shore, and moose hunting of Canada, guarantee the best of sport at all seasons of the year.

As a winter playground, the Soo rivals the winter resorts of Quebec and Montreal; real unbroken winter, wild and beautiful from December to March, gives four months of hockey, skating, skiing, and every known winter sport.

A fortune awaits the hotel magnate who rediscovers the Soo, and presents to the newer generation her attractions and charms, providing luxuriously for the wants of the American tourist, summer and winter, with an ultra modern hotel.

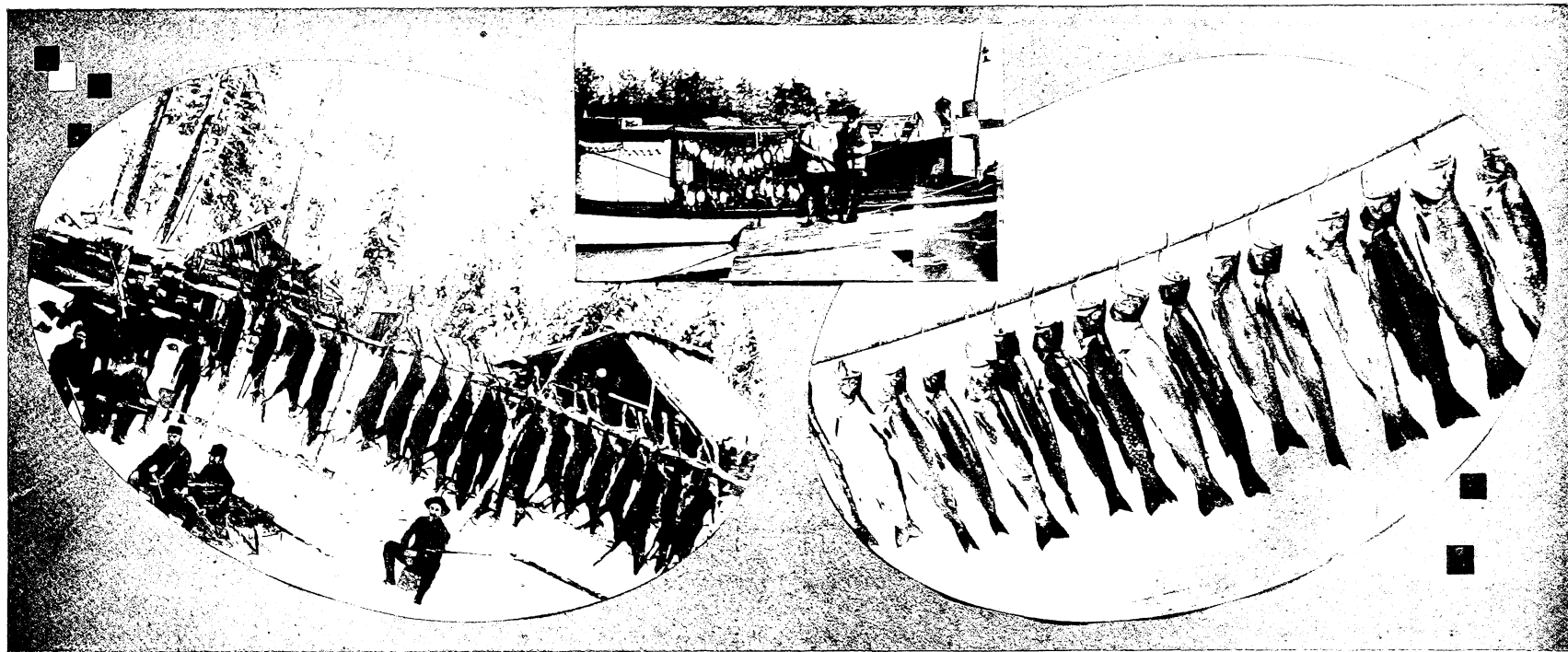


### THE LAND OF THE SKY BLUE WATER

The wonderful shore line and many Islands of the beautiful St. Mary's River offer the finest summer cottage sites in America



The great outdoors is easily accessible from Sault Ste. Marie. Her back door opens on the last great virgin forest in America.



The North Country is the last great frontier and the native home of moose, deer, duck and all fur-bearing animals.  
The brook trout fishing of the North Shore and the rainbow-trout fishing of the Soo rapids are world famous.



# Roads==Automobile Tourist Information

---

Sault Ste. Marie is the Northern Terminus of the Dixie Highway, roads from Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul to the West and the Western Terminus of the great Northern Highway from Toronto to Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. This city is the terminus of all the important roads leading to the North and offers a great attraction to the automobile traveler as an objective because of the variety of return trips available after reaching this point. The tourist from Detroit and the South via the Dixie Highway may return via the Great Northern Highway to Toronto and Buffalo or via Chicago as he prefers. The traveler from the East via the Great Northern Highway may return via the Dixie Highway to Detroit or to Chicago.

The Dixie Highway is one of the great National Highways of America, extending from Miami to Sault Ste. Marie, with numerous arteries enabling the automobile traveler to reach this trunk line from every portion of the South, East and Middle West. It is predicted that the tourist travel over the Dixie Highway will exceed that of any other road in the country owing to the fact that it connects the summer resort country of the North with the winter resort country of the South and will therefore be in use at all seasons of the year. The Great Northern Highway extending from Toronto to Sault Ste. Marie runs through some of the most beautiful scenery in Canada, passing through

the famous Muskoka Lake country, skirting the shores of Georgian Bay, Parry Sound with its 10,000 Islands and thence Northward through the virgin forests of Ontario.

The new Roosevelt Memorial Highway from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, will pass through Sault Ste. Marie and its completion within the next few years will add one more alternative route to the many available at the present time.

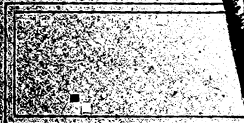
The short side trips from the Sault over a network of excellent roads are so scenically interesting that the traveler will find it to his advantage to plan a stay of several weeks before taking up his return journey, while the wooded shores of the beautiful St. Mary's River, the hundreds of lakes and countless streams of the North Country will tempt the traveler, with a camp equipment, to break his journey frequently en route.

Sault Ste. Marie is the heart of the North Country. A land of romance, of virgin forests and of sky blue water, its splendid roadways offer the most gorgeous scenery accessible to the automobile traveler in this country.

The city maintains a free tourist camp site, provided with necessary conveniences.



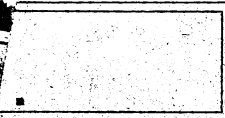
THE SHORE DRIVE  
APPROACHING THE  
COUNTRY CLUB



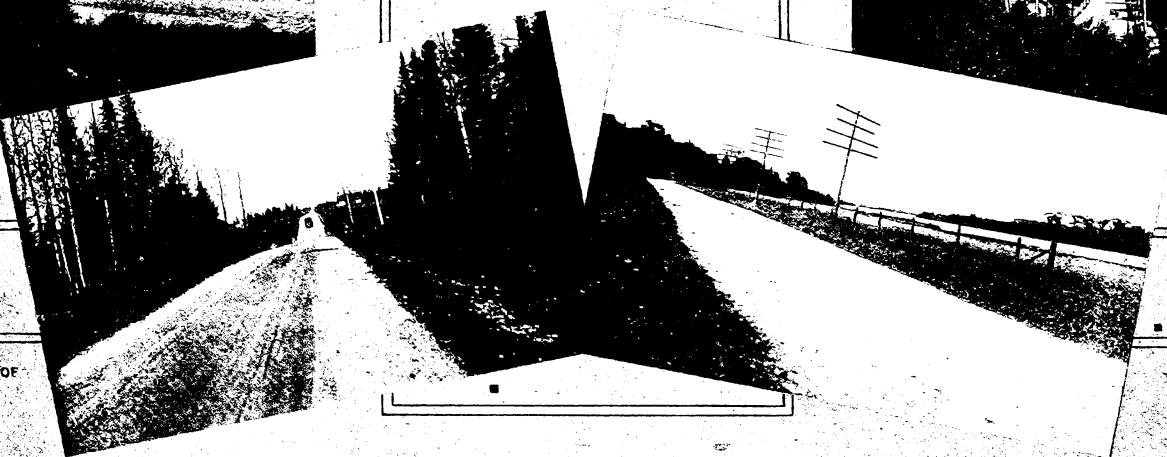
THE DIXIE HIGHWAY SOUTH OF  
SAULT STE MARIE



THE DIXIE HIGHWAY  
ENTERING  
SAULT STE MARIE



THE SHORE DRIVE ALONG THE  
ST. MARY'S RIVER



## Public Schools

---

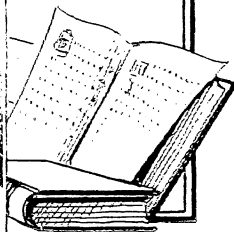
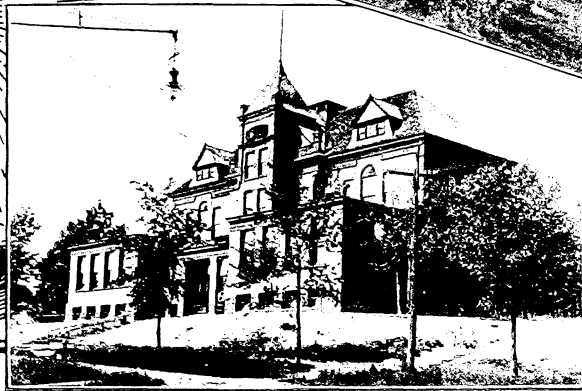
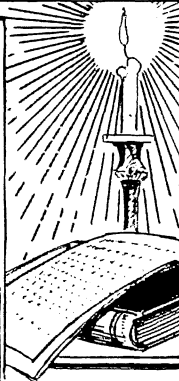
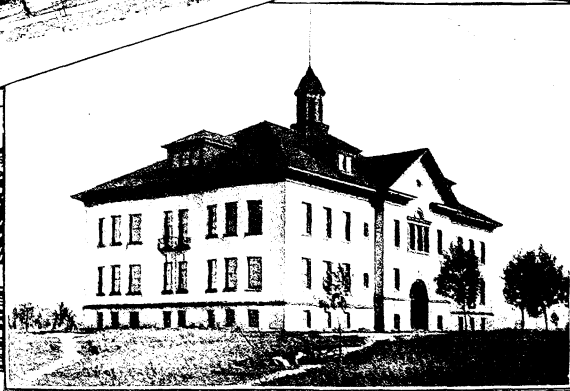
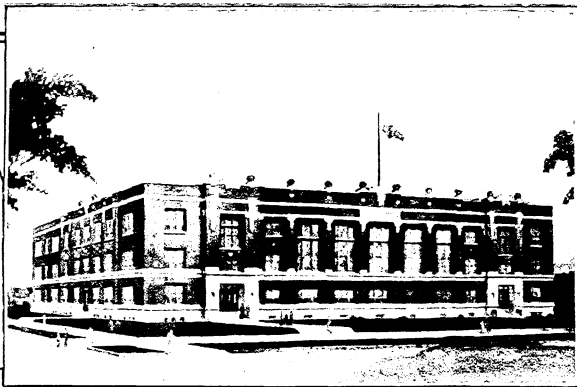
**T**HE public school system of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, is under the control of a Board of Education, the members of which are elected at a special school election each year, and they are not under the control of the City Commission or any other municipal authority in the raising or expenditure of money for school purposes. The High School is on the accredited list of the State University and the North Central association, and its graduates are admitted to the higher institutions of learning without examinations. The teaching staff of the school consists of a superintendent and 88 teachers and principals. Special teachers are employed for manual training, physical training, domestic science, music, drawing and penmanship. There is also a teacher of the deaf and dumb.

The school property consists of a modern High School building, rebuilt in 1920 and seven grade buildings. This property is valued at \$625,000.00. The outstanding indebtedness against the district amounts to \$130,000—the amount still due on the new High School.

The daily school attendance is about 2,500. The annual expenditure for school purposes is \$240,000.00, of which one-sixth is furnished by the state primary fund and the balance by local taxation.

On the opposite page, five of the eight city schools are pictured. The new High School is shown in the center.

The High School is one of the most modern in construction and equipment in the state. It contains a large auditorium with a seating capacity of 1265; a gymnasium 74 feet wide and 125 feet long; a swimming pool of standard size with a capacity of 50,000 gallons of water which is filtered every hour in the day; a museum containing specimens from all parts of the world; the beginning of a valuable art collection made possible by the generous gifts of Honorable Chase S. Osborn; well equipped manual training, domestic arts, and commercial departments; 3 science laboratories; and 16 regular recitation rooms. It is the constant aim of the school authorities to make this building serve the community in every possible way.



# Churches

---

Sault Ste. Marie is well provided with comfortable and attractive churches and other religious centers which altogether represent an investment of \$365,000.00.

The Roman Catholic church is the largest in membership with about one-third of the population as its adherents. They have a large, well appointed church, priest's house, parochial school and a boarding school for girls, The Loretto Academy.

The Methodists stand second with three churches.

St. James' church is one of the handsomest if not the handsomest, church in Northern Michigan, and now that the debt upon the building has been cleared off, plans are being made to redecorate the interior and install a new organ.

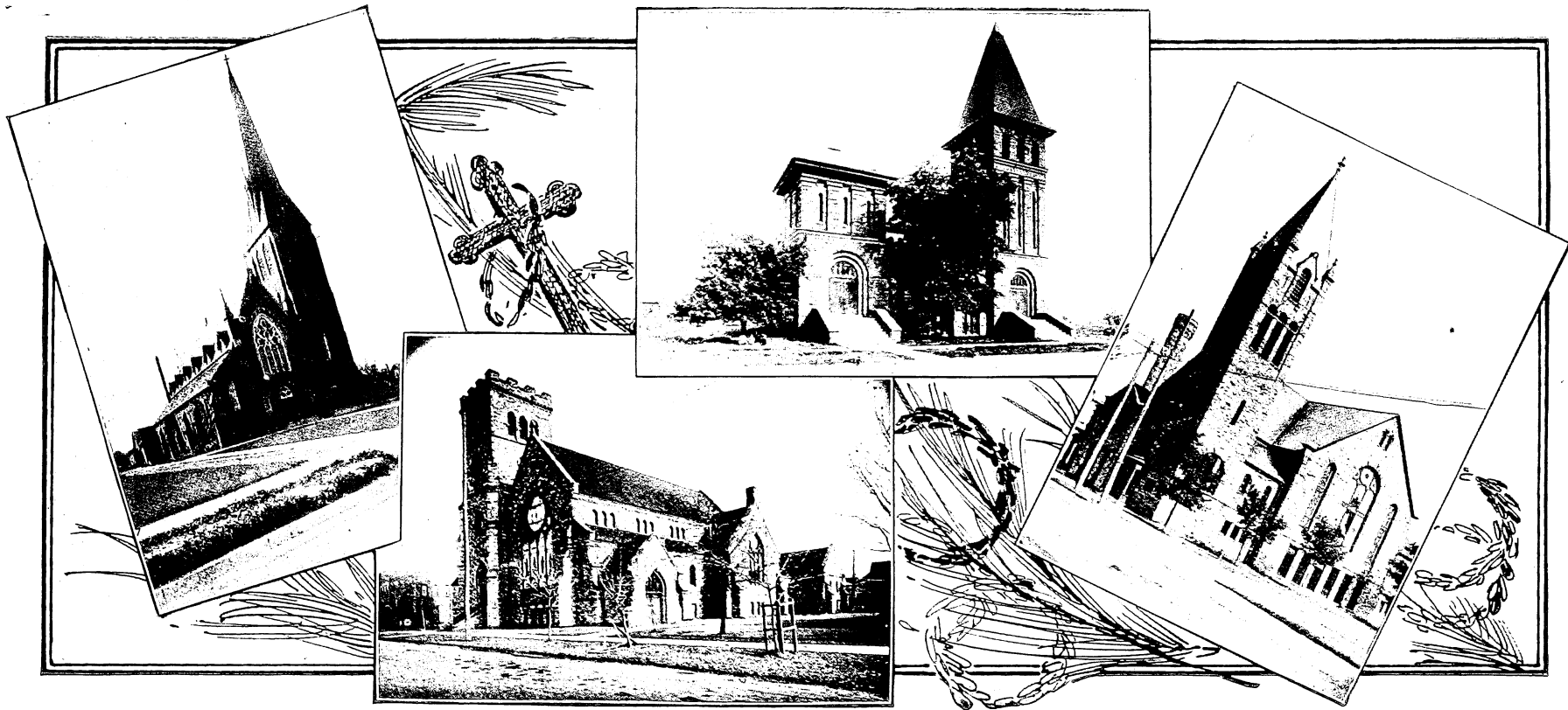
The Baptists, Church of Christ, Finnish, Swedish and German Lutheran denominations all maintain comfortable churches.

The Salvation Army, the Bethel Home for girls, the Great Lakes Mission for the care of children and the Y. M. C. A. take care of other religious and social needs of the community.

All these organizations offer to the visitor in the city most cordial hospitality. He may enter any of their doors assured of the kindest welcome. And so long as he remains in the city he will find that home-like atmosphere which makes it attractive to strangers. Nearly all these organizations are located near the heart of the city and are of easy access from the dock, the station and the hotels.

The visitor who is interested in the history of the locality may be surprised to know that the religious life of Sault Ste. Marie, reflected in the very name of the river and the city, dates back almost to the beginning of American history. It was in 1663 that Fathers Dablon and Marquette arrived at the Falls of St. Mary and founded a mission station among the "Indians at the Rapids." From that day to this the fires have burned on the altars of faith at the Falls of St. Mary.

Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian missionaries followed in their turn. All worked against the usual hardships in pioneer life, but all grew and prospered. And all acquired a quality of solid stability that still characterizes their life.



# Sault Banks and Bankers

---

**T**HAT Sault Ste. Marie is sound financially and prosperous and that such condition is based on stable foundations, is proved by the growth of her banks and an examination of their reports. The Sault possesses three strong banks.

The First National, established in 1886, the Sault Savings in 1887, and the Central Savings in 1903, the last two being organized under the State Banking Act. Each now has a capital of \$100,000, fully paid, and all have been prosperous since organization; while this growth has not been phenomenal, it has been one of steady progress.

Each one of these banks is commandingly located in modern and up-to-date offices, two owning their own homes, and all will compare favorably with houses in larger cities for artistic finish and efficiency of equipment.

Bank clearings for the year just closed have been over ten million dollars, an increase of over 100 per cent in the last five years. Of the nearly five million dollars on deposit as shown in statement, considerably more than one-half is made up of savings deposits, reflecting the prosperity of the working people on whom depends the prosperity of all.

The Soo is fortunate and always has been in the character of its bankers and banking houses. Conservatively progressive, sound, yet awake to business needs, they have steered a safe course between high

finance on one side and old fogysim on the other. In the thirty years of banking history here there has never been a panic, defalcation or run on a bank. This record furnishes faith in their stability, and the rapid increase in their business justifies the belief that they will successfully meet the still greater growth and industrial expansion so swiftly approaching.

A consolidated statement of the condition of these banks made at the time of the last official call, February 1, 1921, is as follows:

## ASSETS—

Loans, Bonds, Mortgages .....	4,024,029.05
Banking Houses, Furniture and Fixtures .....	87,294.53
Real Estate .....	3,240.00
Cash and due from Banks .....	808,236.35
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$4,922,799.93</b>

## LIABILITIES—

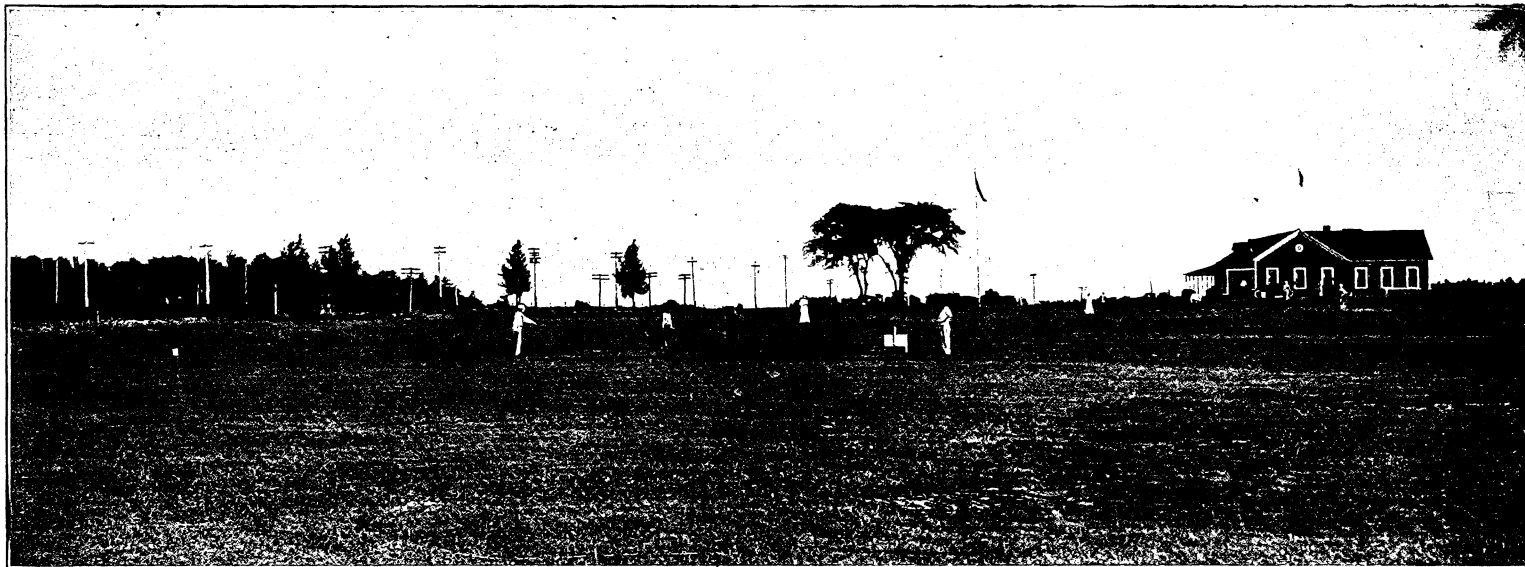
Capital Stock .....	\$ 300,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits .....	161,763.66
Deposits .....	4,461,036.27
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$4,922,799.93</b>

Bank Clearings, 1920, over \$10,000,000.00.



Glimpses of attractive residences of Sault Ste. Marie

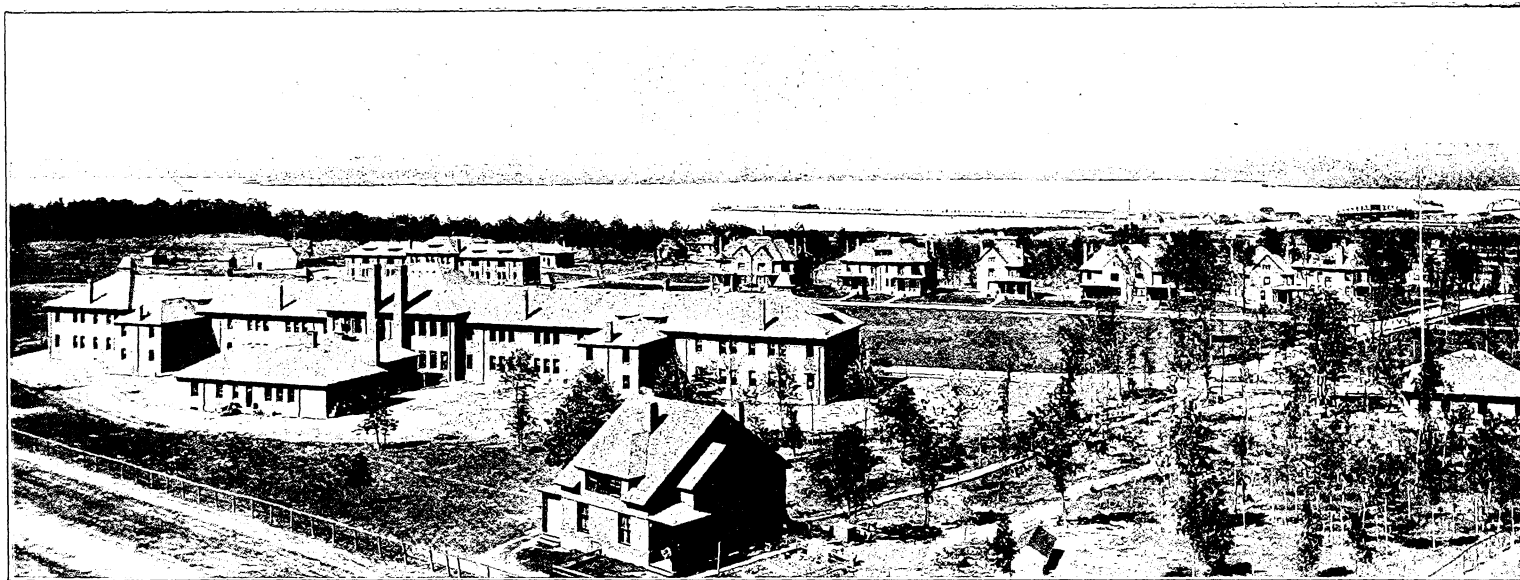




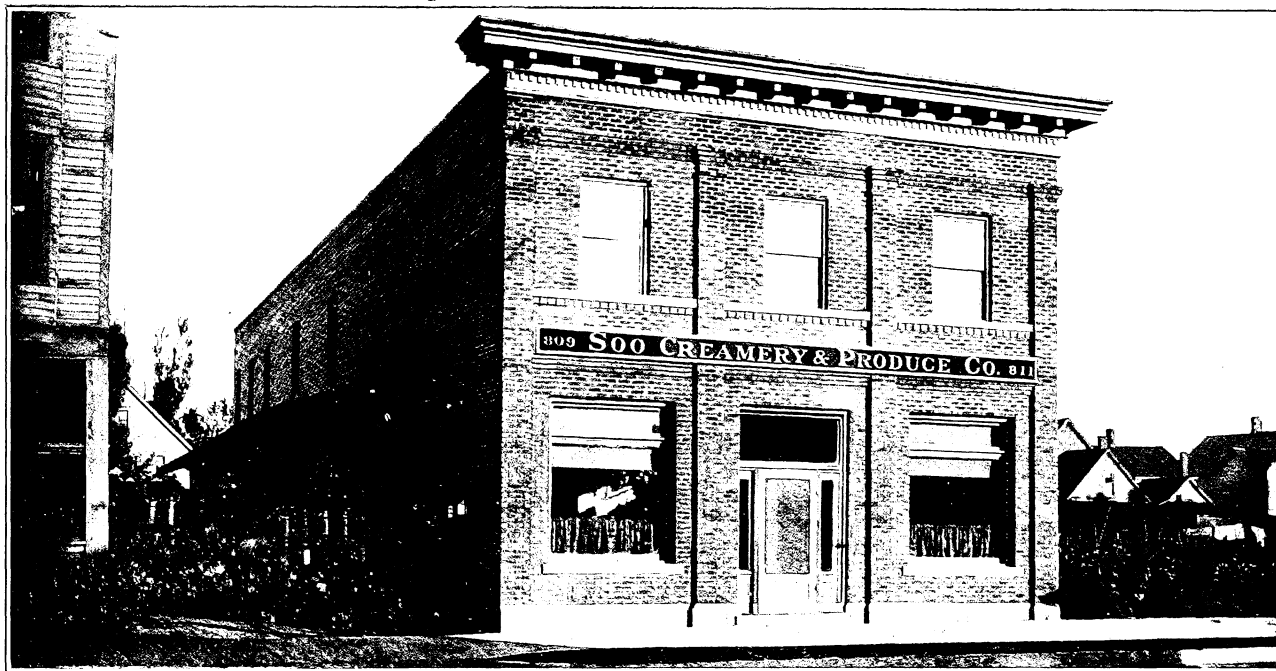
The Country Club of Sault Ste. Marie, the most beautiful golf course in Northern Michigan. Property covers 100 acres.



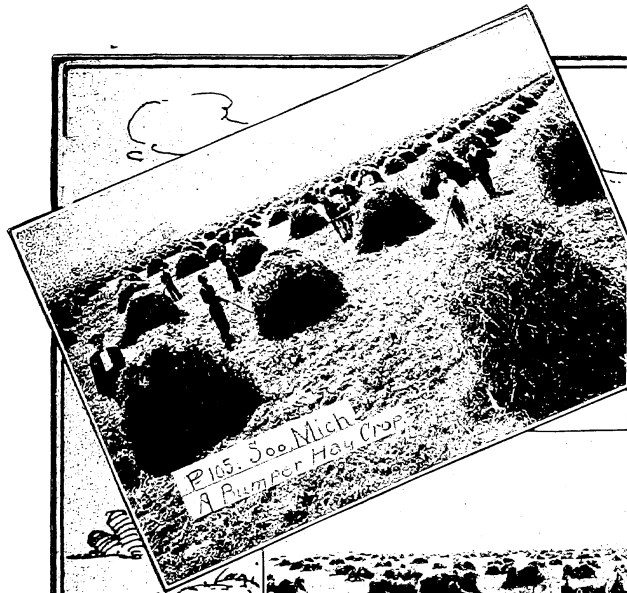
The summers of the North grow almost every variety of trees, flower and garden vegetables in profusion



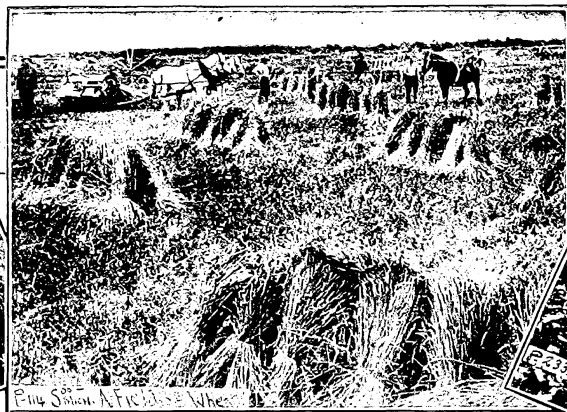
General view of Fort Brady, U. S. army post, established 1836. Estimated annual expenditure among merchants and farmers, \$100,000.00.



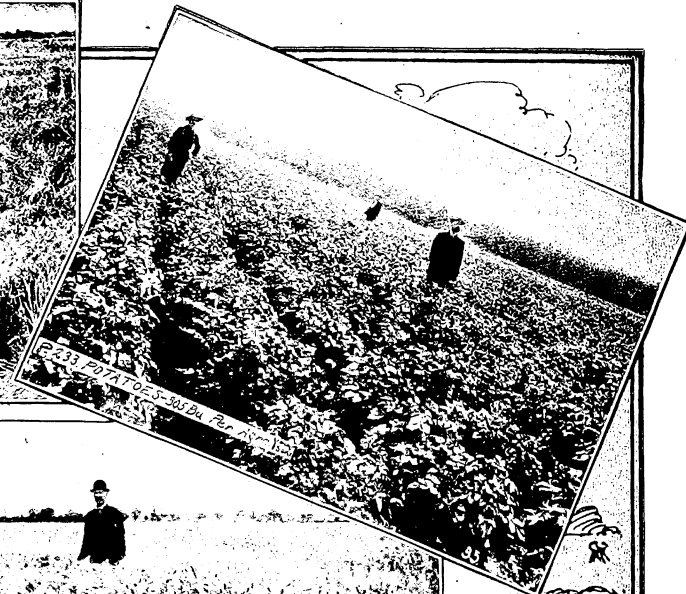
Capacity 4,000 lbs. per day. Mr. Lawton, manager and former dairy expert of United States Government, states: "In my experience I have never seen any place that offered better opportunities to a dairy farmer than Chippewa County."



P165. 500 Mich.  
A Pumpkin Hay Crop



P114 500 Mich. A Field of Wheat



P231 POTATOES-500 Bu. Per Acre



P238-BARLEY-35  
BUSHELS PER ACRE



## Agriculture Tributary to Sault Ste. Marie

---

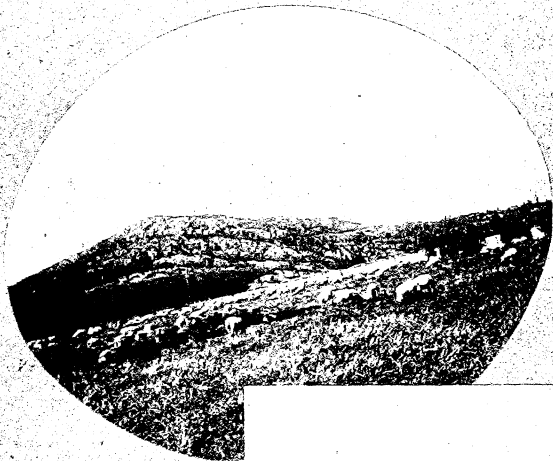
**R**EACHING out from Sault Ste. Marie lies one of the finest agricultural sections found anywhere. One can travel over the Dixie Highway across the country and pass through an almost unbroken stretch of ideal farming country. Along the way are well developed farms whose fertile fields yield record crops of wheat, oats, barley, peas, roots, clovers and timothy.

Chippewa county is truly a grazing and live stock country. Western sheep and cattle men are taking up large tracts of lands for grazing livestock, claiming that this is the best they have seen. Splendid herds of dairy cattle are everywhere in evidence. Farmers are increasing their herds every year. Of inestimable value is the covering of snow which protects the fall grains, clovers and grasses from freezing. Because of climatic conditions livestock thrives better, and makes larger gains than farther south. The feeding season is greatly reduced by the fact that pastures are green throughout the growing season and grain feeding is not necessary.

Opportunity awaits the homeseeker. Good roads, schools, climatic conditions, excellent markets, good neighboring, all that makes for a contented rural population are here to be found.

This Association maintains an agricultural department, cooperating with the County Farm Bureau. Information regarding the soil, climate, rainfall, crops, markets, schools, roads, and farms will be gladly furnished to home seekers. This department is at your service both before and after you locate here. Address the manager of the agricultural department telling him just what you want, and how you are situated to get it, and he will advise and assist you in every way possible.

On the opposite page are farming scenes in Chippewa County. Names of the farmers, location of the farms and crop yields are matters of county record.



LAKE IVES RANCH  
BIG BAY, MICH.



THE CUT OVER LANDS OF CLOVERLAND WITH  
THEIR ABUNDANT FEED AND PURE WATER  
ARE IDEAL SHEEP RANGES



FEEDERS ON SECOND CLOVER GROWTH  
IN AUGUST



FEEDERS ON THE LAND OF W. E. DAVIDSON  
RUDYARD, CHIPPEWA COUNTY

Chippewa county is the heart of the finest cattle and sheep country in the United States if not in the world.

---

---

**FOR INFORMATION**  
**WRITE**  
**SAULT STE. MARIE CIVIC AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION**  
**SAULT STE. MARIE, MICHIGAN**

---

**If you use electric "POWER" investigate the "Soo"**

---

---

Photographs in this booklet by A. E. Young, W. J. Bell and C. E. Chipley, from whom permission must be secured for duplicating same.



